THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
DAILY NEWSPAPER PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Inserted advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Book Publishers' Association

Has opened an establishment for the sale of books, each one of our readers receiving a premium at the time of purchase. This Association intends to keep on hand the largest, richest and most elegant stock in the city, such as photograph albums, bibles, prayer books, standard miscellaneous, and in fact, books in every department of literature, all of which will be sold as low as at other establishments. Among the presents will be found many of great value all are articles of utility to every person and in every household. This establishment certainly affords more facilities to purchasers of books than ordinary book establishments for the amount of capital he has paid up is not less than N. Y. or, and the purchaser has the advantage of receiving a present every time. Here's value great or small it does not detract from the value of the book, nor fail to please the recipient. All goods will be freely shown to visitors. Those who live out of the city can receive a descriptive list on application by mail or otherwise, remember, you have nothing to loose but everything to gain. Send for a catalogue.

Graduated

At this week's examination in Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:
Edmund S. Jones, Bainbridge, O.
Cyrus B. Hatch, Allegheny city.
Adley C. McCune, Buena Vista, Pa.
J. K. Smith, Manada Hill Pa.
Fred. S. Sixsty, Birmingham Pa.
E. F. Weible, Canal Dover, O.
George A. Cypher, Butler, Pa.
Joseph Miles, Irwin's Station, Pa.
J. G. West, Athens, O.
Wesley Bennett, Allegheny, Pa.
R. T. Wallace, Darlington, Pa.
Robert M. McIlroy, Rural Village, Pa.
All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will no doubt hereafter maintain the long standing reputation of this institution, by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the Diploma of the College, which is granted to none but those who pass the prescribed examination as satisfactorily.

Concert Hall.

This afternoon and evening will be the last opportunity of witnessing the "Milanian Tableaux" as they will close to-night, never to return to this city. The great popularity of these thrilling views with which a recedent, and has been attended by the largest and most crowding audiences which have daily and nightly thronged to Concert Hall, in the earnest desire to behold what all judges have conceded to be the most startling and sublime entertainment that has ever visited our city. We anticipate an immense crowd of ladies and children this afternoon, and it will therefore be the part of wisdom to be on hand at an early hour, as also this evening, when the closing exhibition will be given.

Increasing Popularity.

The Cabinet Organ is fast becoming the popular musical instrument of the age. Hear what one of our best musical amateurs says of them:
"The Mason & Ham in Cabinet Organ which I have had for over a year, I am truly delighted with; and it called upon to do without piano or organ in my parlor, I would decline doing so in preference to it. R. M. CLARK"
The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are only to be had of C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, the exclusive agent for this city.

Dress Silks.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are exhibiting a most complete stock of these, and at greatly reduced prices. Plain colored silks, figured silks, all kinds of check, plain and figured, black silks, black velvets, grosgrain de Chine, Taffeta corded de Lyon all width, at prices varying from $1 25 to $5.00 per yard. The ladies will find that the firm is presenting a most unusual opportunity for selecting a choice silk, at a very low price.

A First Class Establishment

That is a gentlemanly and well arranged establishment in the city is Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, where you will find the largest and most fashionable stock of gents fine silk hats, gents fine French felt hats, men and boy's straw goods, men and boy's cloth and cassimere hats and caps, ladies and misses' hats trimmed and untrimmed—all of which will be sold at Wm. Fleming's, at less prices than any other house in the city.

Dress Goods

In almost unlimited assortment, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street, almost any fabric required for ladies and misses' dress es may be found in the Dress Goods Department of this firm. The assortments embrace a great variety of combination, and the prices ranging from 18 cts to $5 per yard, and are all very greatly reduced.

Samburg Port Wine.

A new wine is just coming into popular favor but by no means intoxicating in its nature. We refer to Speer's Samburg Port Wine, which has been introduced into the drug and principal drug stores in this city, and in London and Paris, by Alfred Speer of Passaic, N. J.—*Albany Standard.*

Uniontown.

The Steinway piano I purchased of you some years since has given entire satisfaction in every respect. It is all I persons competent of judging pronounce it a superb instrument. WM. BARTON, JR.
To Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

Pure Liquors.

California Wine and Brandy, Champaign Wine Bell's pure Rye Whisky, for sale at Fulton's drug store. Fifth street. Also, all the Patent Medicines, and sole agent for Dr. J. M. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

Valuable Lots at Auction.

Take special train from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 2½ o'clock, p. m., for the sale of Building Sites at East Liberty.

Private Sales This Day,

Of boots, shoes and dry goods, at McClelland's auction house 35 Fifth street.

Table Linen,

Towels, housekeeping goods, gents and boy's wear, very cheap, at Hacker & Co's, 49 Market street.

A BIOGRAPHY OF MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. Robert Dale Owen has undertaken the task of preparing a life of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Owen's plan contemplates the issue within two years of a work to be comprised in two duodecimo volumes of four or five hundred pages each. The object of the work is not so much to give a mere history of the public acts of the late President, which is the sole aim of the ephemeral biographies already issued, as to give the life of the man in his domestic and social, as well as political relations—in short, to give to the reader a biography rather than a political history. Mr. Owen's was on terms of close intimacy with Mr. Lincoln; he has a great amount of material at hand, and in every respect he is peculiarly qualified to perform the task he has assigned to himself.

MR. LINCOLN'S MERCIFUL INTENTIONS.—Mr. Pickstone, an Englishman, who has just returned home, after spending some time here, studying our country and people, asserts that "but two days before his death Mr. Lincoln said to one of his Ministers, 'O! all things, I desire that Mr. Davis may escape the boundary of the United States of America. I do not desire that my hands may be imbued with blood.'" Before the assassination there was a good deal of this feeling; and but for that event, Davis might have escaped. But an entire change was produced by it, not only toward Davis, but all the leading rebels. Recent disclosures showing their desperation if not direct complicity in the assassination, are not likely to help them.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.—The Union people in the Eastern part of the State ask, where is BOB TYLER? Robert was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the State for the Eastern District, and was formerly chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Four years ago he went South and aided the rebellion. He is wanted in Philadelphia, where he should be tried for treason.

An inquiry is also afloat as to the whereabouts of the renegade Irish refugee JOHN MITCHELL, whose utterances against freedom during the past four years have been of the worst character. He escaped punishment in Great Britain, but should not be allowed to go unwhipped of justice here.

PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The proposition to pay off the National debt by individual subscriptions of shares of $20,000 each, has been responded to by Commodore Vanderbilt, who takes twenty-five shares; Henry A. Heiser's sons, two shares; Robert Bonner, two shares, and Jas. Gordon Bennett, one share.

BOUNTY LOANS.—The legality of the loans made by wards, cities, boroughs and townships, to pay counties to volunteers, was before the Supreme Court, in Harrisburg, on Thursday. The decision of the Court will probably not be made before its next session.

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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY, 27, 1865. NO. 221

GATHERING THEM IN.—The Government authorities still continue the arrests of State prisoners. JAMES A. SEDDON, ex rebel Secretary of War, was arrested on Wednesday at his residence in Henrico county, Virginia, and placed on board the gunboat at Richmond, on which H. M. T. HUNTER is confined. SEDDON, who was employed in cultivating his farm, was much surprised at his arrest. It also was Judge JOHN A. CAMPBELL, who was arrested in Richmond and likewise placed on the gunboat. Extra WILLIAM SMITH is still at large, but his capture is only a matter of time.

GENERAL SHERIDAN signally failed in an effort to quietly flank Cleveland last Tuesday evening, and escape to Texas. The Mayor, of the city, the military committee, and a number of enlisted citizens were vigilantly guarding the direction of his expected approach, and upon his arrival at the depot he was instantly captured, mercilessly thrust, without ceremony, into a dining-hall, and feasted. What further befel him is not known. The country will mourn the dread fate of a brave and truly heroic soldier.

IN DISTRESS.—The Rebel leaders and officers residing in Kanawha and Charleston county, West Virginia, have been almost unanimously notified by the citizens that unless they leave that county within a reasonable time, they will be prosecuted for their offenses against the United States and of West Virginia. Traitors may expect no peace in that young and loyal State.

From Chattanooga.

Guerrilla Warfare Denounced by the Rebel Press.

Depressing Effects of Want of Currency.

Gen. Wilson's Cavalry Coming North.

Gen Washburne at Augusta, Ga.

Distribution of Troops Through the Country.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, May 26.

The general agent of the Southern Associated Press, from Atlanta, May 24th, states that the Southern press denounces all acts of guerilla warfare or acts against individuals holding other political opinions than themselves. They are disposed to do all they can under the circumstances to give the right direction to the future. The absence of currency has a depressing effect on the people. Confederate money having gone entirely out of use. State issues have sunk with it. Bank notes do not receive great public confidence, inasmuch as portions of their securities have been involved in public obligations. Gold and silver is almost unknown, except in the hands of a few holders in small amounts.

The Southern press, as a general thing, have accepted the new change in affairs, and are willing to stand up manfully to the heavy task of the restoration of order and prosperity.

Gen. Wilson's command is being rapidly sent North. One brigade arrived here to-day, on its way to Nashville. They are relieved by infantry from the coast of South Carolina. Troops are being stationed at different points in the interior of Mississippi to put down guerilla warfare.

The Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad is being pushed rapidly forward. Trains run to Kingston.

Second Dispatch.

A portion of the command of Wilson arrived here to-day, under command of General Alexander. It consists of non-veterans and men whose time has expired. They intend going to Nashville. Many of the men were mounted on mules and were dressed in full suits of grey, which they had captured from the rebel's wardrobes at Selma and other points in Alabama and Georgia. A large cavalcade of negroes, on mules, accompanied the column.

Among the regiments represented were the Fourth United States, First and Seventh Ohio, Fifth Iowa and Tenth Missouri. They went into camp on the north side of the river. General Wilson's cavalry is being withdrawn as fast as possible, and their places supplied by troops from Savannah.

Five thousand men, under command of Gen. Washburne, arrived at Augusta and are being distributed through the country.

Gen. H. M. Judah, commanding the District of Etowa, accompanied by his staff, went to Dalton to-day, with Lieut. Colonel Von Schroder, A. A. G., of the Department of the Cumberland, in charge of inspection through the troops at that place. Colonel Von Schroder inspected the colored brigade at this post yesterday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the officers of colored troops and friends of the colored race was held at the Chapel in the Christian Commission in this place, last night. A memorial and resolutions were adopted, to be presented to the State Legislature, calling on that body to grant freedmen, first, the right of personal liberty; second, admit them as witnesses before courts; third, provide liberal education. A series of resolutions were offered.

S. J. Morgon, commanding the First Colored Brigade, set forth that there should be the smallest possible amount of class legislation in making laws. Jem Moon's Papist Reformers and witches system of legislation was unworthy of recognition in legislative halls. Legislation for the negro must soon be claimed in the same category.

The memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Affairs in Georgia.

COTTON STORED AT MACON.

Rebel Troops Advised to Return to their Homes.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.

The Steamer Chase from Savannah, 23d, has arrived. The Custom House there had been reopened. The steamer Jeff. Davis had arrived from Augusta with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, the first shipment received there.

The rebel Gen. Bruce had delivered an address to the Kentucky troops, advising them to return to their homes as there is no hope of prosecuting the war to a different conclusion, either here or in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

There are 45,000 bales of cotton in Macon and 300 000 in Georgia.

Augusta and Atlanta papers urge the people to consider emancipation as a fixed fact, and abide by their fate.

The telegraph is about to resume work in Savannah.

The 6th regiment had arrived from New York. Four hundred paroled prisoners of Lee's and Johnston's armies, including Gen R. H. Anderson, had arrived at Savannah from Augusta.

FIRE NEAR CARLISLE, PA.

Seven Children Burned to Death.

Special to Western Associated Press.

CARLISLE, May 26.

A fire occurred last night about 5 miles west of Carlisle. Seven children, the eldest 15 years old, and the youngest six months, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. May, the parents, were also severely burned. The fire was accidental.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.—Two hundred condemned Government horses were sold by auction at the Fair Grounds, Ninth ward, yesterday, by order of Gen. James A. Ekin, of the Cavalry Bureau. The prices ranged from five to one hundred dollars, and a number of good bargains were made, several parties having resold their purchases at an advance of from fifty to one hundred per cent. All the invalid colts, however, did not prove so successful. A farmer, who professed to be a judge of horse flesh, purchased an animal for five dollars, but before he was removed from the ground, the gallant charger fell upon the ground and expired. The purchaser declined making any further additions to his stock.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—Yesterday morning Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Edwin Campbell and John T. Lamblin were admitted to practice in the District Court.

On Saturday next there will be a meeting of the Unionists of London county, Virginia, at Leesburg, the county town. Governor Swann and Governor Pierpont are expected to be present. The loyal people of London have nominated a county ticket, the election taking place on the 1st of June. Among the nominations is that of W. B. Downey for the office of State's Attorney. He is a son of J. M. Downey, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the loyal legislature of Virginia.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Jeff. Davis Indicted.

The Bill Presented to Court.

The Bill Verbatim et Literatum

John C. Breckinridge Also Indicted.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

At half past two o'clock this afternoon the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia reported to the Supreme Court of the District, an indictment against Jeff. Davis, of which the following is a copy *verbatim et literatum:*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to-wit:—The Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the county of Washington aforesaid, upon their oath present: That Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico, in the State of Virginia, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the said United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb, and the government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move and excite rebellion, insurrection and war against the said United States of America, on the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State of Virginia aforesaid, being then and there assembled in conspiracy with a large number of insurgents and false traitors, waging open war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, and being then and there the leader and Commander-in-chief of the said insurgents and false traitors of whom he, the said Jefferson Davis was then and there assembled, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors as their leader and commander-in-chief, in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the Government of the said United States of America, and being then and there leagued in conspiracy as aforesaid, and being then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors as their leader and commander-in-chief, in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, and being then and there the leader and Commander-in-chief of the said insurgents and false traitors of whom he, the said Jefferson Davis was then and there leagued in conspiracy as aforesaid, and being then and there acknowledged, recognized and obeyed by the said insurgents and false traitors as their leader and commander-in-chief, in the prosecution of the said war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, and being then and there the leader and Commander-in-chief of the said insurgents and false traitors of whom he, the said Jefferson Davis was then and there leagued in conspiracy as aforesaid, with the jurisdiction of this court, and being then and there engaged in open war against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, for the purpose aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and in order to fulfill and bring to effect the said traitorous intentions, imaginations and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, late of the county of Henrico aforesaid, in the State aforesaid, with force and arms, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America, for the subversion of the government of the said United States of America, and to alienate and withdraw the allegiance, fidelity and duty of the said Jefferson Davis, as aforesaid, from the said United States of America, and to bring and cause to be brought the said United States of America into hatred and contempt with the people thereof, and to excite and stir up insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, and to levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, and to aid, comfort and abet the said traitorous insurgents and false traitors in the prosecution of the said war

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, opposed to the Union policy and recognizing the necessity of building up new, true, and loyal parties, are requested to meet in their several wards, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect a DELEGATE for each district, to be held in the Court House, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing a Union ticket to be voted for at the ensuing municipal election, and transacting any other business as may properly be brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards in the city shall be by ballot between the hours of four and six o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. K. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HIGGINS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEIL, }

Political and Ecclesiastical Rebels.

There is a striking analogy between the Union government and the more extensive ecclesiastical bodies, in relation to the rebellion and the rebels. Those bodies, spreading over the whole country, were divided by the secession of the States. That secession, backed by a military power, established an arbitrary line, which embraced within it all the Southern population. The civil and ecclesiastical aspects of that population were hostile to the Union government, and embodied in hostile organizations. The churches as well as the secular masses were involved in the rebellion. The Methodist church had, long before the rebellion, a Southern organization. The Episcopal church was divided in reality, but did not organize in form, within the Confederacy. The Southern portion of the New School Presbyterian church had mainly broken off, on the slavery question, before the rebellion began. The Old School Presbyterian body was divided by the rebellion, and the Southern portion afterwards formed a General Assembly within the boundaries of the Confederate States. This appears to have taken the Confederacy as its patriot. Like it the new organization was antagonistic and hostile to the old one. But it is altogether probable that, like the Confederacy, the church organization embraced many who were friendly to the old Assembly.

On the return of peace, the question of the mode of procedure toward the rebels necessarily arises for consideration. And it is probable, that a likeness will be observable between the action of the Government and that of the Presbyterian church. This presumption rests on the conviction that both will aim, each in its own province, at the administration of justice, with wise reference to the general interest and the good of individuals. There has not yet elapsed sufficient time for the complete development of the policy either of the Government or the Church. The General Assembly is earnestly and honestly occupied with the consideration of the course to be pursued by it toward its members who have been engaged in the rebellion. The progress, thus far made, indicates that it will resemble that of the Government, not, however, by imitation, but by the application of just principles to the same class of cases.

Discrimination is obviously just, between persons who have, with hostile and schismatic intent, arrayed themselves against the Presbyterian Church, and those who have either acquiesced in such a measure as a temporary experiment or submitted to it through coercion, and their treatment should correspond with their respective cases. Criminality and weakness should not be subjected to equal condemnation.

There is another class of Rebels whose case is clear. We refer to those who left their homes in the loyal States and threw themselves into the Rebellion. These voluntarily gave themselves away to the evil. If they had any church connection while absent it was with the hostile Assembly, the schismatic body. They were out of the Presbyterian Church, as far as their own wrong act could put them out of it. Whatever privileges are connected with membership they had foregone and forfeited. They disowned their old church relations and formed new ones, voluntarily, and with every indication of an evil intent.

Now, upon the suppression of the rebellion, and the erasure of the lines that bounded the Confederacy, such persons may return to their former places of abode, and desire to resume their previous connection with the Presbyterian Church. This is just policy will surely allow, as, apart from the sin of rebellion against God's institution of Government, they have voluntarily, wilfully and wickedly favored a schism in the Church.

But forfeiture of privileges, through wrong doing, does not give exemption from duties, nor freedom from the operation of discipline. Both for rebellion and schism, offenders are liable, on conviction, to the censure of the Church. But here arises, or seems to arise, the same kind of difficulty that has been supposed to be in the way of the civil administration, viz: that the ecclesiastical courts, having the jurisdiction, are so exclusively involved in the prosecution that they cannot be trusted with the adjudication of the cases. It would be a short, but hardly a saving measure to the Church, to obviate this difficulty by recognizing the schism and summarily absolving from the Church the whole of the Southern portion of it. This, in the civil aspect of the rebellion, is just what the conspirators desired, and what the Government would not do. It rather gives time for the loyal element in the South to re-inaugurate Government, and so to insure its wholesome results by its own legitimate working. Perhaps a wholesome tardiness of policy in the Assembly might develop the fact that there is vital energy and virtue enough in the Southern and Border States, to insure the purgation of the churches which have sinned, and to re-establish beneficial and pleasant fellowship in the whole body. The cause of alienation being removed, the quarrel itself may be expected to cease.

Mrs. General Lee and Arlington.

Mrs. General LEE, the wife of General ROBERT E. LEE, has a very strong partiality for Arlington Heights, and has announced her determination to lay claim to it and occupy it as her permanent residence. She is in very bad humor because the estate has been overrun by vile Yankees. She doubtless thinks a "magnanimous Government" should have kept the estate carefully locked after, in readiness for her occupancy. General LEE's family are at present subsisting on Government rations, in quarters not so pretentious as Arlington House used to be. It is not stated whether General LEE has yet made application for arrears of pay that he has not received for the past four years from the United States Government, but doubtless when the Arlington estate is restored to him he will receive Shearrears in full.

S. W. Boyle, a well known merchant of Memphis, Tenn., who had resided in Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, and was a participant in the New York riots, died suddenly in Memphis on the 19th inst. Mr. Boyle was originally from Cincinnati, where he was formerly engaged in business for many years.

Hanging Jeff. Davis.

That, after DAVIS has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death, if that be sufficient, may be necessary to save him from the gallows, for some other kind of punishment, it may be well for the people to bear in mind. That question will rest with President JOHNSON, who will dispose of it when the time comes. No one need fear that he is predisposed to the weak and foolish complaint. With a head that perceives clearly where justice lies, he is neither blind to policy nor deaf to argument. He humorize policy and justice in action to the greatest degree of wisdom and strength. "Traitors must be punished," is the many times repeated declaration of President JOHNSON. It is a promise, and it will be made good. Nevertheless DAVIS may not be hanged; that may not be the punishment he will suffer. That the law will be vindicated by trying, convicting and sentencing him, no one need doubt. It is precisely at this point that the question of policy may come up. As yet it has hardly been thought of. When it comes to be, former opinions may be modified, and another course may be deemed the right one, and yet justice be fully meted out.

These are possibilities, and it may be well to entertain them now,—at least, prepare to do so. In other words, according to a received maxim, there are two sides to all questions, and there may be a question which is the right one, at least, which is the politic without being the wrong side. In other words, there may be two roads to the same end. In the choosing we see the office of wisdom. The instincts of the great mass of our people are apt to be right. It cannot be denied with what remarkable unanimity they have been developed as to the late Davis deserves. On that point there can be no doubt. If there is another view of the subject, let us hold our minds in a frame of such dispassion that we shall be able to deal with it justly when it comes to be presented.

Another Parvel.

During the past four years, one of the striking marvels of political economy, was the steady increase of manufacturing products, throughout the North. That a people bearing the burden of a war of a magnitude hitherto unparalled, should still carry on prosperously all of their great branches of manual industry, was unexampled in history. And when it came to multiplying and greatly increasing their products, it was a cause for an astonishing wonderment. More especially did the come from the quarters where nothing but ruin and bankruptcy had been predicted. It was a fatal blow to innumerable public evils, fostered and sedulously propagated abroad and among certain of our own citizens, touching the right and ability of nation, claiming to be free, to continue in existence. These things are indeed inexplicable viewed in the light of the accepted theories of the retrogradists. The facts are indubitable. But it is in reference to their immediate future that we are to consider them, rather than attempt an elaboration of the causes of the phenomena to we have alluded to. That the labor and capital and the material which together make up the results of industry, are greatly in excess in time of peace, seems not to leave room for question. But in the peace now coming after the civil strife just closing, there are elements of expansion and accretion unlike those of a country following a war merely with a foreign nation. We have now opened to our products a new and populous country as it were. Though the population and the wealth must be far equal to that of the Southern States, it presents a field that will invite capital and labor for an important trade. The region of country restored to us has an aggregate area of about five hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or about three hundred and fifty million acres, with a population in 1860 of nearly eight millions.

There were ten thousand miles of railways in 1860, constructed at a cost of six hundred millions of dollars. The valuation of personal and real property was put down at five and a half billions. The commerce domestic and foreign, was estimated at one hundred and ninety millions for the year 1860. There produce about five hundred million pounds of cotton, three hundred thousand pounds of cane sugar, one billion seven hundred pounds of rice, and sixteen millions five hundred and forty thousand gallons of cane molasses, besides a large amount of other crops, minerals and manufactures. Though these figures represent the products produced in a prosperous peace with an organized industry and settled laws, yet they can be safely taken as a data from which to estimate the economic results of the future, for we are now done with war, and besides, new elements are to be taken into account, which must tend to more swell the aggregate of the product far beyond any former figures. In the future it is to be a country of freemen, skilled and enlightened industry is to take the place of a burdensome system of bondage. The progress of Christian civilization is to sweep away and obliterate the relics of heathenism.

The products of the South must continue for a long time to be mainly agricultural. That manufactures to a certain extent will ultimately be built up in the South is very likely. But still the essential character and capacity of the country will not be greatly changed soon, if ever. The North will continue permanently its great manufacturing part of the nation. The course of trade is not to be greatly changed from what it has been. The South is to be a greater consumer than ever, and the North is to furnish a larger quantity of manufacturing products to the South than ever.

The Rejected Turn-out.

ANDY JOHNSON is manifestly true to his Republican antecedents. It shows some energy of principle to decline so attractive a present as an elegant carriage and fine pair of horses, especially, to do this with precedent, almost organized into a custom, would so clearly have favored its acceptance. We are gratified that the President, with great delicacy of manner, signified his unwillingness to receive the proffered gift.

As a testimonial of esteem, or as an indication of approval, gifts are often presented to persons in official station. Yet to persons in judicial office, the offer of a gift would be regarded as an indignity. The law does not allow our President or any other public officer to receive presents from foreigners. The principle that underlies these cases might be applicable to a President, who holds so extensive a patronage at his control. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. JOHNSON has indicated his policy and desire in relation to such matters.

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.—This gentleman, who was to have come into this city on an electioneering tour last fall, but was called to keep his appointment, has written an able letter inquiring into the objects of the Democratic Association of Pittsburgh, and expressing his purpose, if it is necessary to the country to the end. We hope it is necessary, and don't know what a patriot is about standing by his country in time of need.

A FLAG OF TRUCE AND PEACE.—The flag of truce, which is the flag to be observed by the people of the United States, is the flag of the Union. The city will undoubtedly be observed throughout the country on a general cessation of business and filling religious exercises.

SERMON
PREACHED BY
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN

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that no man should be moved by these selfish arguments. For verily, when we were with you we told you before, that we should suffer tribulation; even as it came to pass, as ye know."—1 Thess. ii. 4.

During the Saviour's life, the apostles, as appears by their writings, believed in a kingdom of peace, they believed in truth and righteousness, but they believed that the right must be inlaid, and when it passed out of its place to subserve the reign and the spread of truth, it must fight or wrestle and have real and earnest conflict. Nor were they alone. Our Lord himself wields and wields to carnal men who sought him, as one that should bring a temporal or moral rest, that they misunderstood the nature and operation of his dispensation when the cross of Christ was set up. In his kingdom there is declared to be a continual moral fight. He declared that he came not to send peace on earth, but a sword. He would have no man think that the new season is to be one of unbroken rest. Every man who enters the kingdom, in baptism, and in truth, is declared that the disciples must be prepared to suffer for that which you can measure with and live, and die. The bishops that address themselves to your pastoral care and work for your eternal good—for these you will confess that sometimes, when in the vernacular of heaven, to speak plain, you commend to them the work which God's providence has given them, and they go to fight, and to conquer, and to overcome. Sometimes the Master, as never to return to you, but to return to you in the spirit of peace, and love to one another. They were sent forth in the spirit of love to an enemy, and not the General himself, but the whole army was in the hands and glory of God. Amen.

Letter from General Sherman.

It was said a few days ago that General SHERMAN had addressed a characteristic letter to Col. HOLMAN, commanding severity on the part of the white Government and exhibiting a disposition to grant to the negro all the rights that belong to him. The following letter, which was published in the New York World, and is genuine:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, May 19, 1865.

COL. HOLMAN, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th inst., and will say in reply that I am not in favor of negro suffrage, but I am in favor of the negro having a fair chance in the race of life. I am in favor of his having the right to testify in all courts of justice, and of his receiving the benefit of his own labor, and of his own property, and of his own contracts, and of his having the right to sue for the enforcement of his rights, and of his having the right to be protected by the law and the courts, and of his having the right to be punished by the law and the courts, and of his having the right to be punished by the law and the courts, and of his having the right to be punished

American Manufacturers Must be Protected.

Meeting of the Iron and Steel Association in Chicago.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.)

CHICAGO, May 26.

The Iron and Steel Association met here to-day. Delegates were present from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and other points in the West and Northwest. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: The Iron and Steel Association, which I have the honor to address, was organized in the city of New York, in the month of December, 1863, by the representatives of the iron and steel interests of the Middle States. Its objects were declared to be the protection of the iron and steel manufactures of the country against the ruinous competition of foreign labor, and the encouragement of the production of iron and steel from the ores of the United States. The necessity for such an association was then apparent to every one who had watched the progress of events during the preceding year. The tariff of 1861 had been framed in the midst of the excitement which attended the opening of the war, and was intended to meet the exigencies of the moment, rather than to establish a permanent system of revenue. It was, therefore, full of defects, and was soon found to be inadequate to the purposes for which it was designed. The duties were specific, and the rapid depreciation of the currency, which followed the issue of paper money, soon reduced the protection afforded by the tariff to a very low point. The duty on iron, for example, which was $9 per ton in gold, was reduced to $5.40 in currency, when gold was at 140, and to $3.60 when gold was at 200. The duty on steel was reduced in the same proportion. The duty on railroad iron was reduced from $13.44 to $8.96 per ton, and the duty on nails from 3 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound. The duties on other articles of iron and steel were reduced in the same proportion. The duties on coal, which were 75 cents per ton in gold, were reduced to 50 cents per ton in currency, when gold was at 140, and to 37½ cents per ton when gold was at 200. The duty on coke was reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 cents per bushel. The duty on railroad bars was reduced from 1½ cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. The duties on other articles of iron and steel were reduced in the same proportion. The duties on coal, which were 75 cents per ton in gold, were reduced to 50 cents per ton in currency, when gold was at 140, and to 37½ cents per ton when gold was at 200. The duty on coke was reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 cents per bushel. The duty on railroad bars was reduced from 1½ cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. The duties on other articles of iron and steel were reduced in the same proportion.

The Daily Commercial

SEVENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Report of Board of Foreign Missions

Interesting Discussions thereon

Loyalty of Missionaries to be Determined.

EIGHTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 26—9 A. M.

The Moderator, Dr. Lowrie, called the Assembly to order, and gave out hymn 266:

"Come Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,
With all thy quickening powers,
Kindle a flame of sacred love,
In these cold hearts of ours."

Under the direction of Rev. Alex. Sweitzer, for practice, the singing, as on former occasions, was hearty and devotional—the effect of so many male voices in harmony being very impressive.

Rev. E. H. Reinhart and Laurens Reeve, Esq., led in prayer.

Special prayer was made that wise measures may prevail in restoring the Church in the late seceded States.

After some devotional exercises, the permanent Clerk, Rev. Dr. Schenck, read the minutes of Thursday, which were approved.

Receiving the reports on remaining Synodical records was made the order of the day for this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, chairman of the Special Committee on the judicial case of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, presented a report containing in part the decision of the Synod of Cincinnati, as against the session, on the ground that suspension was too severe a penalty for the parties punished by them. The session is accordingly recommended to revoke the suspension and be satisfied with admonishing the parties.

Dr. Wood, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported on Overture No. 1, a paper from several Presbyteries that the Board of Education have its office removed to Pittsburg, and that of the Board of Domestic Missions be removed to Cincinnati. It was, on motion, resolved to refer action on this subject to the next Assembly.

It was ordered that the unfinished business on the report of the Standing Committee on Domestic Missions be taken up immediately after the consideration of the reports Foreign Missions is concluded. Also, that the election of the North Western Theological Seminary be the first order to-morrow.

The Standing Committee upon the Board of Foreign Missions thereupon reported through its chairman, Rev. Dr. Williamson Bennett, which we can only give an abstract, as follows:

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions, on which the report of the Committee is based, is of great length and comprehensiveness, giving the details of the missionary work in all parts of the world, as well as the grand total of results. In its opening it refers to events which render it peculiarly productive of the deepest sorrow in the Church—the deaths of six of the most eminent and active members of the Presbyterian Church, who were members of the Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. Drs. Geo. Potts, Elisha F. Swift, Jonathan Cogswell, Wm. W. Phillips, Jonathan Greenleaf, and Rev. Mr. David G. Baltons. A distinguished lay member of the Board has died during the past year, Hon. Isaac G. Pahs. The receipts from all sources during the year, have been $261,701.73, and expenditures $268,432.57, leaving a balance of $6,730.84 that remains in the Treasury at this time. In finances, special mention is made of the economy rates of bills of exchange during the last year, the large sum of $75,816 having been expended for these alone. Reference is also made to the liberal aid granted in many cases by the Board to the mission work, as for instance the "grants in aid" in India, which amounted last year to $8,000, and have been invaluable in keeping important stations in the field, and almost fatal retrenchment. This includes the sum of $2,500 given by the Rajah of Kargutta to the Lodiana Theological Seminary, and their work, but does not include the additional sum of $2,000 given by him for the church and other missionary building at the Orphanage for the education of the Waldensian Theological School is now complete. The interest of $2,000 has been united as heretofore to the endowment fund. The fund for the children of missionaries has not reserved any increase during the year, but the interest of $1,000 of the principal of this sum has been expended according to the purpose. Of the large Foreign Missionary Church, $1,000 has been expended, and $1,000 remains unexpended bearing the same rate, 10 per month are gratuitously distributed among Sunday Schools.

The Assembly has abundant reason for thanksgiving to God for the success of in past years, has been, notwithstanding the unparalleled difficulties of the times, full and equal to the claims of the Board and mean more. We lament the removal, by death, of six members of the Executive Committee have died, and the Church, and the cause of Christ, which was the aim of this Board.

Three resolutions are recommended:

1. The work of Foreign Missions calls for expansion. It should have more laborers and larger expenditures. The fields are white to the harvest. God is forward.

2. As during the last year the church has contributed abundant resources, so God has fulfilled the promise, and is now encouraging the church.

3. The General Assembly is impressed with the vital necessity of fervent and continued prayer. Our strength is in God. Let us pray. What we need is God's Holy Spirit, for the whole work.

Rev. Dr. Hall, formerly supported these resolutions in an earnest address, in which he claimed that all the signs of the times show that if the evangelization of the world is to be done in this generation, and their prayers be multiplied. God will bless this cause abundantly.

Dr. Anderson, Rev. Dr. C. C. Lowrie, the Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, presented important points to illustrate the need of the resolutions, and the pastor of a church in this work. Our efforts are greatly needed, it is true, in the home field, but still more abroad, and is calling us to greater labors and he will bless us. We have no reason to be discouraged for God is going before us.

Rev. J. K. Wight illustrated our duty to Foreign Missions, by the progress of the United States in overcoming the late rebellion. God calls the church to put down a greater rebellion in the heart of man and the world.

Rev. Dr. Dundas thinks that christians are as to their last wills and testaments. They should always include a liberal bequest for Foreign Missions, in devising their property at their death.

Rev. John L. Nevius, of China, believes that in China the time now is auspicious for a great work. The days of the present dynasty are numbered. Mr. Nevius repeated, in Chinese, a common saying: "The empire long united must be divided, must be united; when long united it must be separated." And when this dynasty passes away, will probably be greatly increased in Christian progress. Brethren let us go nobly forward. It is not with us a subject of choice, but of command on the part of our blessed Lord.

Rev. Thomas S. Vaill thinks no apology necessary for expressing feelings of interest in the Board. Born a member of a missionary family, the son of a missionary among the Osage Indians, I feel that God has permitted us to see a field in which the labors of the Church have been wonderful progress in this blessed work. Let us be faithful and fervent.

Rev. Samuel R. House, M. D., plead for the Siamese, among whom he labors. There is no other province on the earth than Siam. Their very religion is otherwise. Their worship is idolatory, and their future hope is annihilation. Nor is Boodhism extinct or dying. You will still see their vast processions and monstrous idols, and the army of priests, 20,000 in Bankok alone, a city the size of Cincinnati. No, Boodhism and mind-cism are still giants, and we have to deal still before us to accomplish the victory. There are 400,000,000 of idolaters in China alone, and 5,000,000 in Siam. Brethren you have in your hands, you can do during the next four years for your beloved mother—your country. Your Saviour now calls upon you to show Which a world do for him. Has God made us good stewards of his grace? When you go back to your flocks, on remember us there, then, though we are but children in age or in office, one shall cause a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight.

Rev. Frederick Ballo, of California said: We have many thousands of Chinese in California. We have also vast numbers of Indians and to these nothing has been done. Two tribes live in villages. They are comfort, industrious and stable in their habits and they desire missionaries, schools and teachers.

To the resolution, on motion of Rev. Messrs. Crothand Newton, another was appended, expressing the hope that the energy and numbers of the young men who joined the country's armies for suppressing the rebellion furnishes an example to the church to give her sons to the missionary work.

Rev. David Herron, of the Synod of Northern Indiana, presented his commission and took his seat as delegate from the Synod of Pittsburgh of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. It was resolved that the Assembly proceed, 3 P. M. to hear the address of salutation from that body.

The Assembly then proceeded to elect members of the boards and Theological seminaries, and Rev. Messrs. Chaplin, Dunlap and Rev. Moore were appointed tellers to collect the ballots. The names of those nominated for Trustees of the Assembly having been posted on the church, the Assembly then adjourned.

The hour for recess having arrived, prayer was offered by Rev. J. Aspinwall House.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 26, 3 p. m.

After prayer, the Assembly proceeded to its business set down as the first order to-day this afternoon, viz: receiving reports from the Committee on Synodical records.

The records of the Synod of Ohio were approved. Those of Cincinnati, with the exception that on one occasion the Synod met and acted without prayer. Those of New Jersey, with the exception that a member of Westminster Presbytery is reported as dismissed to a congregational association, a body not recognized. The committee consider this as equivalent to dismissing a member to the world.

The minutes were approved as a whole, except as called to be referred to the committee on Bills and Overtures. The records of Eastern Iowa were approved. Those of New York, approved. Those of Philadelphia, approved. Those of Pittsburgh, approved, with the exception of an error in [illegible] Rev. Dr. Craven; afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. R. H. Allen.

Church—(Dr. Wilson's) at Morning, 10½ Rev. S. P. Colt; evening, 3 o'clock, Rev. J. Nicolls.

...ress Church, Tempenceville—Afternoon, Rev. Dr. D. Harvey.

...n Church, Manchester—(Rev. M. Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. E. D. ...ng, 7½ o'clock, Rev. A. Reed.

...urch—Asbury, Beaver, near Ohio ...(Mr. Swift)—Morning, 10½ o'clock, ...Barnard); evening, 7½ o'clock, Dr. ...son.

...Church, corner Laccek and Anderson ...ng, Mr. Orbison; evening, 7½, Rev. Dr. ...; afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. J. N. West.

...Church Seminary Chapel, (Rev. Mr. ...)—Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Brisel; afternoon, 3 o'clock, Mr. F. Sexton.

...Church—Birmingham, morning, ...Dickey; Rev. Dr. Wilson.

...U. P. Church—Allegheny, corner ...mmon and Sandusky street, (Dr. ...) morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. James M. ...mson, rev. E. C. Cogswell.

...P. Church—Diamond near Federal ...burg, (Rev. Dr. Brown's)—Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Ebenezer Erskine; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. D. W. Martin.

...U. P. Church—Pittsburgh, corner ...street and Cherry alley, Rev. Dr. Morton; Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Charles H. ...; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. John McMillan.

...Third U. P. Church—Pittsburgh, Diamond ...ed below Grant street, (Rev. Dr. Brown's)—Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Prestley's); ...(Rev. Dr. Sanderson); afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. Joseph Smith.

...Fourth Presbyterian Church—Pittsburg, ...enth street, above Wood, (Rev. Mr. ...) morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. A. ...; evening, 7½ o'clock, John Mack.

...Reformed Presbyterian Church—Allegheny, ...Sandusky street, between Ohio street, (Rev. Mr. McMillan's)—morning 10½ o'clock, Rev. A. ...ong; afternoon, 2½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. W. ...Boardman.

...Presbyterian—Lawrenceville, (Rev. Mr. Lea's ...ng, 10½ o'clock, Rev. A. B. Cross; even... 7½ o'clock, Rev. Buell.

...Covenanter, N. E.—Sandusky, 10½ o'clock ...v. J. T. Campbell; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. ...A. B. Cross.

...Second Presbyterian Church—Pittsburg, ...(Rev. Dr. Douglas)—morning, 10½ ...Rev. Joseph Nesbit; afternoon, 2½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Douglas.

...Third U. P. Church—Pittsburgh, corner of ...ber and Washington streets, (Rev. Dr. Reed) ...ng, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Alexander ...; afternoon, 2½ o'clock, Rev. J. G. Wells.

...Eighth Lutheran Church—Allegheny, Washington, near East Commons, (Rev. Mr. Goldsmith)—morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. F. ...; afternoon, 3 o'clock, Rev. S. H. Shipler.

...M. E. Church—Penn street, (Rev. Mr ...) Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. James A. R...; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. D. J. Wal...

...Liberty Street M. E. Church—Corner Liberty and Hay streets, (Rev Mr Davidson's). Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. R. B. Chapin; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. D. L. Marsh.

...Smithfield M. E. Church—Corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, (Rev. Dr. Holmes') Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. L. Vaill; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. H. Pratt.

...Fourth Common M. E. Church—South Corner Sandusky street, Allegheny, (Rev. Mr. ...) Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. B. Merwin; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. H. Mayhew.

...Seventh M. E. Church—Corner Penn and Shady avenue, (Rev. Mr. Miller's) Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. G. Brown; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. ...

...Second Church—Wesley street, Allegheny, (Rev. Mr. Miller's) Morning, 10½ o'clock, Rev. ...; evening, 7½ o'clock, Rev. John Wise.

Synod of Pittsburgh Episcopal Convention

Report of the Board of Missions.

On assembling of the Convention Wednesday afternoon, the following Committees were announced the following Committees:

On Division of the Diocese—Rev. Drs. Morton, Clark, Rev. Messrs. Cornelius, Horace Lyon, Samuel V. Merrick.

On Yates Institute—Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Messrs. Aldrich, Shoenberger, Gwinn and Boone. The Institute was specially referred to in the Assistant Bishop's address.

The election of delegates to the General Virginia Convention was next in order. Revs. Watson, Claxton and Abel were appointed on the part of the clergy, and Messrs. John D. Lee, Reuben Humphreys and Silas Robb, on the part of the laity.

The following tellers were also appointed to count the votes for Bishop and Assistant Bishop—Rev. Messrs. Cooper, Miller and Washburne, on the part of the clergy, and Messrs. Bakewell, Ashton and Willson on behalf of the laymen.

The voting was done by ballot, and occupied considerable time. As soon as the votes were ready, the tellers retired for the purpose of making their report.

The Assistant Bishop reported the following as the Committees of the Christmas Funds: Messrs. Robbins, James D. Newbold, John Wain, Edward S. Clark.

The Report of the Board of Missions was then read by Rev. Mr. Lounsbery.

During the year three of the missionaries of the board died, eight resigned and ten new ones have been appointed. The present number of missionaries is 68, and of lay readers fifty. Several of the parishes have shown very marked indications of improvement. Of these, Dowd's Chapel, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, Ohio, are worthy of special notice. The parish at Bloomington has greatly enlarged, and has almost rebuilt the former small and unsightly church edifice.

The result has been to double the income and congregation, and give to the parish a flourishing condition. The parish of Bellefonte, in the diocese of Pennsylvania, has also been greatly revived by the zeal and energy of the Rev. Dr. Hildeburn, who has ministered to it for two years. Other parishes have been visited with similar success. Missionary work has been carried forward with the greatest of our difficulties; but in Kentucky they have the same disease we have passed through. I hope the resolution will pass.

Hon. T. T. Alexander is surprised to find himself held responsible for all the opinions of all the laymen. I wish to enter my record against such an idea. These resolutions ought to express the views and sentiments of this meeting only and its presidents will not reach these views. But I regret that the word "Copperhead" has been used in this venerable body. The phrase of political life ought not to be here used. I am in favor of this fourth resolution, and as we come from Kentucky I trust you are not thunderers, but will find words and friends in you all. We do not entertain such opinions in Kentucky as are attributed to us. We have suffered deeply. We have always been faithful stewards in God's sight. But we have seen times when the heaven above was as brass and the earth beneath as iron, and we have done the best we could in our circumstances.

Now if there on any mantle of charity, we should have a share of it. We are not the only ones that has failed in its duty. The time is not distant when in New York a rebellion broke out that required the attention of the government. Many forsook their posts.

Rev. J. S. Braddock, of Kentucky, did not intend to make a speech. I am a Kentuckian of many years standing, though from Pennsylvania. It has been stated that in Kentucky we are disloyal. We are not as a mass disloyal to the cause of our sympathies, who have had kindred on both sides of this struggle. Neither brethern more capable of judging with these sympathies? Have we not beside mothers whose hearts we perfidied on the battle field, who are loyal to Christ and to my country. But I will not pull it to pieces. Some things I can say. I am in favor of loyalty as to my loyalty, when I am glad Sanding as a Presbyter and in good standing in the church. I am loyal still.

We are to be the questions of the catechism of loyalty. Such as these:

Are you in favor of universal suffrage?

Are you in favor of matrimony between whites and blacks?

Mr. and not Board of Missions a Provost Marshal's Court.

Hon. George P. Strong, of St. Louis, is in favor of the resolution. I have had some experience in this matter. I don't know enough that Kentucky is troubled from the same sources as we in Missouri. The difficulty is that they don't know what loyalty is, they are like a blind man describing colors, declaring that Kentucky is loyal because she is loyal to her husband. A faithful husband or wife has no difficulty in deciding what is loyalty in the domestic relation. But when the question is the country, feels a wound when she is injured, and is sad when her flag is dishonored, and has no trouble in settling what is loyal to the government.

I connect loyalty to the country with loyalty to God. We are not left in the dark as to this. I cannot forget that I was in a room in which a good old Bible in Missouri and cut out the xiii chapter of Romans and other portions the command obedience to the civil Government.

If I were about to join a church I would not put a question whether I were in Wing or a Democrat, whether I believed in a specie currency or a national bank, but if they asked me: Do you believe in the Bible as the divine law and guide to the rules, I would answer as quickly as I would if they asked me, will you obey the Ten Commandments.

Now none but loyal men can help cure the terrible disease that has ended in secession and rebellion. Missouri we have passed through